

1979.11.2 广播稿

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这里是北京广播电台。这里是北京广播电台。这里是北京广播电台。

After some music, you will hear Radio Peking's regular feature, Listener's Letterbox. You are listening to Radio Peking.

在一段音乐之后，您将收听到北京广播电台的常规节目“听众信箱”。您正在收听的是北京广播电台。

We now bring you two selections from the orchestral suite written by the Chinese composer He Lv Ding in 1949. This one is called Evening Party.

我们现在为您带来两首选自中国作曲家贺绿汀于 1949 年创作的管弦乐组曲的乐曲。这一首名为《晚会》。

Another selection from the orchestral suite is Senji Doma, rearranged from a folk song of the Mongolian nationality. The melody describes the boundless love of the emancipated people of Inner Mongolia for their happy life and their socialist motherland.

另一首选自该管弦乐组曲的乐曲是《森吉德玛》，改编自一首蒙古族民歌。旋律描绘了内蒙古解放了的人民对他们幸福生活 and 社会主义祖国的无限热爱。

You've just heard two selections from an orchestral suite by the Chinese composer He Lu Ding.

您刚才欣赏了由中国作曲家贺绿汀创作的管弦乐组曲中的两首选曲。

Next on Radio Peking is a regular feature, Listener's Letterbox, where we answer questions sent in by our listeners. Today we'll be talking about China's national minorities, and we'll focus in on one of the autonomous regions, Tibet. And I want to tell you about Chinese lessons which are taught on Radio Peking.

接下来是北京广播电台的常规节目“听众信箱”，我们将回答听众朋友们寄来的问题。今天我们将会谈论中国的少数民族，并重点介绍其中一个自治区——西藏。我还想告诉大家关于北京广播电台教授的中文课程。

Mr. Carl Tula of Illinois in the United States has asked about China's national minorities. Do they have their own local government and does discrimination exist?

来自美国伊利诺伊州的卡尔·图拉先生询问了关于中国少数民族的问题。他们有自己的地方政府吗？是否存在歧视？

China is a unified, multinational country. While the Han nationality accounts for 94% of the population, the remaining 6% is made up of 55 minority nationalities. Although many minorities are scattered over half of China's territory, autonomous regions have been recognized wherever one or several minorities live in compact communities.

中国是一个统一的多民族国家。汉族占总人口的 94%，其余 6% 由 55 个少数民族组成。尽管许多少数民族散居在中国一半以上的领土上，但在一个或多个少数民族聚居的地方都设立了自治区。

Five autonomous regions were created after liberation in 1949. They include the Inner Mongolia,

the Xinjiang Uyghur, the Guangxi Zhuang, the Ningxia Hui, and Tibet. In addition, 29 autonomous prefectures and 69 autonomous counties were established both inside and outside the autonomous regions.

1949 年解放后，成立了五个自治区。它们包括内蒙古自治区、新疆维吾尔自治区、广西壮族自治区、宁夏回族自治区和西藏自治区。此外，在自治区内外还设立了 29 个自治州和 69 个自治县。

According to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, all the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China. The organ of self-government of an autonomous area is a local organ of state power under the unified leadership of the Communist Party and state. In this aspect, it is the same as the regular organs of state power at corresponding levels. This is the principle.

根据《中华人民共和国宪法》，所有民族自治地方都是中华人民共和国不可分割的一部分。自治地方的自治机关是在党和国家统一领导下的地方国家权力机关。在这一点上，它与相应级别的普通国家权力机关是相同的。这是原则。

Activities in violation of this principle, such as plotting secession or undermining national unity, are absolutely forbidden. On the other hand, the Constitution guarantees the government organ of a national autonomous area the right to exercise autonomy within the limits of its authority as prescribed by law. Now this is where the governing organ of a regional autonomy differs from other local governing organs of state power.

违反这一原则的活动，如图谋分裂或破坏国家统一，是绝对禁止的。另一方面，《宪法》保障民族自治地方的政府机关在法律规定的权限内行使自治权。这就是区域自治的治理机关与其他地方国家权力机关的不同之处。

Regional National Economy guarantees that the minority people have equal rights in government. The key to this is the training of cadres from the minority nationalities. And many minority cadres have been trained in schools and short term classes, or by sending them to work for a while in other areas. They are now placed in leading positions at all levels.

区域民族自治保证了少数民族人民在政府中享有平等的权利。其中的关键是培养少数民族干部。许多少数民族干部通过学校和短期培训班，或者被派往其他地区工作一段时间来进行培养。他们现在被安排在各级领导岗位上。

The Constitution states that all nationalities are equal, and there should be unity and fraternal love among the nationalities. Discrimination against or oppression of any nationality is prohibited, the same with any acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities. So both, great nationality chauvinism and local nationality chauvinism are opposed.

《宪法》规定，各民族一律平等，各民族之间应团结友爱。禁止对任何民族的歧视和压迫，也禁止任何破坏民族团结的行为。因此，大民族沙文主义和地方民族沙文主义都受到反对。

Every nationality in China has the freedom to use and develop its own spoken and written language. And no one is permitted to interfere with or to discriminate against the use of those languages. Every nationality also has the freedom to preserve or reform their own customs and ways. After a short music break, we'll be back to tell you about one of China's autonomous regions, Tibet. This is Radio Peking.

中国的每个民族都有使用和发展自己的语言文字的自由。任何人不得干涉或歧视这些语言的使用。每个民族也都有保持或改革自己的风俗习惯的自由。在短暂的音乐休息之后，我们将回来向您介绍中国的自治区之一——西藏。这里是北京广播电台。

Mr. Ralph Mertens of Florida in the United States, writes requesting information about Tibet. Tibet is the world's highest and largest table land. Called the roof of the world, the 4,000 meter high Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is surrounded by the massive Himalaya, Hengduan, Kunlun, and Tanggula mountain ranges.

来自美国佛罗里达州的拉尔夫·默滕斯先生来信索取关于西藏的资料。西藏是世界上最高、面积最大的高原。被称为“世界屋脊”的青藏高原海拔 4000 米，被喜马拉雅山脉、横断山脉、昆仑山脉和唐古拉山脉等山脉所环绕。

Of its almost 2 million people, 96% are Tibetans. The rest belong to the Han, Monba, Lhoba, Hui, and other nationalities. The northern Tibetan Plateau is one of China's famous pastoral areas. The southern valleys are the major agricultural areas. Mountains and valleys in the east are covered with virgin forests. The entire region is rich in medicinal herbs and minerals.

在其近 200 万人口中，96%是藏族。其余的属于汉族、门巴族、珞巴族、回族等民族。藏北高原是中国著名的牧区之一。南部河谷是主要的农业区。东部的山脉和河谷覆盖着原始森林。整个地区富含药材和矿产。

Tibet's principal rivers provide a sturdy source of hydropower. In Old Tibet, a handful of manorial lords owned all the land, forests and livestock. The serfs and house slaves, who made up 95% of the population, had no land, no political rights or personal freedom.

西藏的主要河流提供了稳定的水电来源。在旧西藏，少数庄园主拥有所有的土地、森林和牲畜。占人口 95%的农奴和家奴没有土地，没有政治权利，也没有人身自由。

When a child was born in a serf family, his name was entered in the inventory of the master's property. When he grew up, he would farm as a serf on the master's land, or work as a house slave in the manor. The serf had to devote a greater part of the year to diversified corvée, or forced labour on his master's land, and had to pay endless taxes and all sorts of levies. such as marriage tax, child tax, or death tax when a member of the family died. There was a popular saying among serfs who had been in debt generation after generation. When we die, what we leave behind will be our footprints, and what we take with us will be our own shadows. Population declined year after year.

当一个孩子出生在农奴家庭，他的名字就会被记入主人的财产清单。长大后，他要么在主人的土地上当农奴耕作，要么在庄园里当家奴。农奴一年中的大部分时间都必须为主人服各种徭役或强迫劳动，并且必须缴纳无尽的赋税和各种征收，例如婚税、子女税，或者当家人去世时还要缴纳死亡税。在世代负债的农奴中流传着这样一句话：“我们死后，留下的将是我们的脚印，带走的将是我们自己的影子。”人口逐年下降。

By 1959, population had decreased by more than a million from 200 years before. In 1950, the People's Liberation Army entered Tibet, and within a year, Tibet was liberated peacefully according to an agreement reached in Peking between representatives of the Central People's Government and the local Tibetan government.

到 1959 年，人口比 200 年前减少了一百多万。1950 年，中国人民解放军进入西藏，一年之内，

根据中央人民政府和西藏地方政府代表在北京达成的协议，西藏和平解放。

According to this agreement, democratic reforms will not be carried out immediately, thus allowing time for the upper class in Tibet to attain a better political understanding. In March 1959, a reactionary group of Tibet's upper class, in collusion with foreign forces, drew up a scheme for the separation of Tibet from China.

根据这项协议，民主改革不会立即进行，从而给西藏上层阶级留出时间以获得更好的政治认识。1959年3月，西藏上层阶级的一个反动集团与外国势力勾结，策划了将西藏从中国分离出去的阴谋。

They launched an armed rebellion. But the rebellion was quickly put down by the People's Liberation Army, and democratic reforms were put into effect. The first step was to abolish the serf system, and since then, tremendous changes have taken place in Tibet. In 1965, the autonomous region of Tibet was established, marking the beginning of socialist construction.

他们发动了武装叛乱。但叛乱很快被人民解放军平息，民主改革得以实施。第一步是废除农奴制度，从那时起，西藏发生了巨大的变化。1965年，西藏自治区成立，标志着社会主义建设的开始。

In the past, the best-known crop was Qingke barley. Wheat had never been grown. Now, with new methods of cultivation, the crop delivers stable and high yields in large areas.

过去，最著名的作物是青稞。小麦从未被种植过。现在，通过新的种植方法，农作物在大面积地区实现了稳产高产。

In 1974, enough grain was produced to supply the whole population for the first time. In 1978, total grain production was almost four times that of 1959. In addition, Tibetans grow sugar, tobacco, tea, fruit, and vegetables. Livestock consisting mainly of sheep, goats, and yaks has also increased by more than 100% since 1959.

1974年，粮食产量首次实现自给。1978年，粮食总产量几乎是1959年的四倍。此外，藏民还种植糖、烟草、茶叶、水果和蔬菜。以绵羊、山羊和牦牛为主的牲畜数量自1959年以来也增长了100%以上。

Modern industry was non-existent in old Tibet. Now there are close to 300 industrial and mining enterprises producing a wide range of products including coal, chemicals, machinery, building materials, timber, oils, matches and paper. While not a single highway existed in old Tibet, now more than 22,000 kilometers of highways link 98% of the counties.

在旧西藏，现代工业是不存在的。现在有近300家工矿企业，生产包括煤炭、化工、机械、建材、木材、油料、火柴和纸张在内的各种产品。旧西藏没有一条公路，而现在超过22000公里的公路连接了98%的县。

And the regular air service connects Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, with all parts of the country. In the past, the serfs and slaves were deprived of the right to education and virtually all were illiterate. Since liberation, the development of education has been given high priority. Today, more than 90% of school-age children attend school, and many classes and courses are taught in Tibetan language.

定期的航空服务将西藏首府拉萨与全国各地连接起来。过去，农奴和奴隶被剥夺了受教育的权

利，几乎所有人都是文盲。解放后，教育发展被置于高度优先的地位。如今，90%以上的学龄儿童入学，许多课程和班级都用藏语授课。

To accelerate the development of the Tibetan economy, culture and education, the state offers large loans and implements a policy of light taxation. The region was also given special consideration in commodities pricing. Since the introduction of reforms, the population has been steadily increasing at a rate of 2% a year, reflecting improved conditions.

为了加速西藏经济、文化和教育的发展，国家提供了大量贷款并实行轻税政策。该地区在商品定价方面也得到了特殊照顾。自改革以来，人口以每年2%的速度稳步增长，反映了生活条件的改善。

Under the old feudal system, serfs had little or no access to health care. Pregnant women were forced to give birth in cow sheds or sheep pens, where children and mothers often died of tetanus or child-bed fever. In 1925, a smallpox epidemic in Lhasa killed more than 7,000 people, including 1,000 children.

在旧的封建制度下，农奴几乎没有或根本无法获得医疗保健。孕妇被迫在牛棚或羊圈里分娩，孩子和母亲常常死于破伤风或产褥热。1925年，拉萨的一场天花流行病导致7000多人死亡，其中包括1000名儿童。

Today, all Tibetan children and adults enjoy free medical care. Tibet has organized a health network with four general hospitals in Lhasa and at least one in each prefecture and county. Young infants receive inoculations and regular physical check-ups.

今天，所有西藏儿童和成人都享受免费医疗。西藏已经建立了一个医疗网络，拉萨有四家综合医院，每个地区和县至少有一家。婴幼儿接受预防接种和定期体检。

Smallpox has now been eliminated, and other epidemic diseases that used to threaten children's lives are now under control. Mr. Arthur Deer of Invercargill, New Zealand, wrote to us explaining that his daughter is studying Chinese, but finds it difficult. He asked us about the Chinese language lessons taught on Radio Peking.

天花现已被消灭，其他曾经威胁儿童生命的流行病也已得到控制。新西兰因弗卡吉尔的亚瑟·迪尔先生写信给我们，解释说他的女儿正在学习中文，但觉得很难。他向我们询问了北京广播电台教授的中文课程。

The language taught on the air is standard Chinese, known as 普通话, or common speech. We're just beginning a series on Chinese idioms and their origins in our Learn to Speak Chinese programs every Monday and Wednesday.

广播中教授的语言是标准汉语，即普通话。我们每周一和周三的“学说中国话”节目刚刚开始一个关于中国成语及其起源的系列。

In January 1981, we'll start a new course teaching phonetics and basic grammar for useful phrases. Texts of these lessons will be sent on request when available. The date of broadcast of this new course will be announced in late December.

1981年1月，我们将开设一门新课程，教授实用短语的语音和基础语法。课程文本将在可用时应要求寄送。这门新课程的播出日期将在12月下旬公布。



Well, that's the end of this edition of Listener's Letterbox. We hope you've enjoyed the program. Questions about China and feelings about our program are welcome. Don't forget to tune in for another edition next Sunday and Tuesday at the same time. This is Radio Peking, and now, music album.

好了，本期“听众信箱”到此结束。希望您喜欢这个节目。欢迎提出关于中国的问题以及对我们节目的感想。别忘了在下周日和周二的同一时间收听下一期节目。这里是北京广播电台，现在是音乐专辑时间。

Music album is now on the air. Spotlight on another new singing star from the Eastern Song and Dance Ensemble.

音乐专辑现在开始。聚焦来自东方歌舞团的另一位歌唱新星。

The singer is known for her ambitious renewal and style, not only in China but in the world. When the president of a certain country visited China, he asked to meet her and to hear her sing.

这位歌手以其雄心勃勃的风格革新而闻名，不仅在中国，在世界上也是如此。某国总统访问中国时，曾要求见她并听她唱歌。

How did she come to sing African songs? She had started out as a dancer, enrolled at the age of 12 in the dancing class of the Eastern Song and Dance Ensemble. I was a dancer in the dance troupe. I've been thinking how wonderful it would be if we could bring the songs of Asian, African, and Latin American countries to the Chinese public.

她是如何开始唱非洲歌曲的呢？她最初是一名舞蹈演员，12岁时考入东方歌舞团的舞蹈班。“我曾舞蹈队的一名舞蹈演员。我一直在想，如果我们能把亚洲、非洲和拉丁美洲国家的歌曲带给中国观众，那该多好啊。”

She tried a few years ago, and when her colleagues told her that she was fast at catching the flavor of a song, she decided to make singing songs of other countries her career too. Having learned African dances, she was quick at catching the rhythm of African songs.

几年前她做了尝试，当同事们告诉她她能很快抓住歌曲的韵味时，她决定把演唱其他国家的歌曲也作为自己的事业。由于学过非洲舞蹈，她很快就掌握了非洲歌曲的节奏。

When she got hold of a tape of songs from the native Zairean singer, Abeliti, she would listen to it for hours and hours on end until they almost became part of her. More recently, she began learning songs of other countries. This is her rendition of an Arabic love song.

当她拿到一盘扎伊尔本土歌手阿贝利蒂的歌曲磁带时，她会连续听上好几个小时，直到这些歌曲几乎成为她的一部分。最近，她开始学习其他国家的歌曲。这是她演唱的一首阿拉伯情歌。

You just heard the singer performing, and that concludes our program about this new singing star. Next week, we'll tell you about another singer. Remember to tune in same time next Sunday. This was Radio Peking.

您刚刚欣赏了这位歌手的演唱，我们关于这位歌坛新星的节目到此结束。下周，我们将为您介绍另一位歌手。请记得在下周日同一时间收听。这里是北京广播电台。

There is much discussion in China these days about the four bigs. The four bigs, referred to as

dà in the Chinese constitution, guarantee people's right to speak out freely, air their views freely, hold great debates, and write big-character posters. In Chinese, these four actions begin with dà, which means big in English. So they are called the four bigs.

近来中国有很多关于“四大”的讨论。“四大”在中国宪法中指的是保障人民“大鸣、大放、大辩论、大字报”的权利。在中文里，这四个词都以“大”字开头，英文意思是 big。所以它们被称为“四大”。

The August session of the National People's Congress passed an amendment to delete the clause concerning the four bigs from the Constitution. Consequently, some of our foreign friends think that the deletion of the four bigs means the restriction of the democratic right of the Chinese people. Today, I'm going to examine the background of this issue so that our listeners will better understand this decision.

全国人民代表大会八月会议通过了一项修正案，从宪法中删除了有关“四大”的条款。因此，我们的一些外国朋友认为，删除“四大”意味着限制了中国人民的民主权利。今天，我将探讨这个问题的背景，以便我们的听众能更好地理解这一决定。

Speaking out freely, airing views freely, holding great debates and writing big-character posters, originated as a political slogan in 1957. That year, the Chinese Communist Party started a campaign to counteract styles of work within the Party which it considered wrong. Subsequently, holding big debates and writing big-character posters was also a way to oppose the rightists.

“大鸣、大放、大辩论、大字报”最初是 1957 年的一个政治口号。那一年，中国共产党发起了一场运动，以纠正其认为党内错误的工作作风。随后，举行大辩论和写大字报也成为反对右派的一种方式。

At a meeting of the party in the same year, Chairman Mao Zedong placed the Four Bigs as a form of struggle. From then on, the Four Bigs were used in every political movement. Many people were labelled as bourgeois rightists. Many innocent people were also victimised by this anti-rightist movement. And the Four Bigs played a major role in the means of attack.

在同年的一次党的会议上，毛泽东主席将“四大”定位为一种斗争形式。从那时起，“四大”被用于每一次政治运动。许多人被打成资产阶级右派。许多无辜的人也在这场反右运动中受害。而“四大”在攻击手段中扮演了主要角色。

Such statements incited millions of people to produce big-character posters and engage in endless debates. Declarations confounded right and wrong. People became factionalized. Factions shifted and split. Many innocent people were persecuted, including the head of state and ordinary citizens.

这些言论煽动了数百万人去写大字报和进行无休止的辩论。各种声明混淆了是非。人们变得派系化。派系不断变化和分裂。许多无辜的人受到迫害，包括国家元首和普通公民。

During this period, big character posters attacked, vilified, and abused people. It was difficult for those who were criticized by big character posters to clarify matters or defend themselves. Many writers of big character posters didn't sign their names. Many used pseudonyms. Therefore, they didn't assume any political or legal responsibilities for their criticisms and accusations.

在此期间，大字报攻击、诽谤和辱骂他人。被大字报批评的人很难澄清事实或为自己辩护。许多大字报的作者不署名，很多人使用笔名。因此，他们对自己的批评和指控不承担任何政治或

法律责任。

Actions of slandering, vilifying and framing somebody could not be punished by the law. And the personal freedom or rights of the victim cannot be guaranteed. While the four bigs seemed to be a good way to expose contradictions, they were abused by conspirators with ulterior motives.

诽谤、中伤和陷害他人的行为无法受到法律的惩罚。受害者的个人自由或权利也无法得到保障。虽然“四大”似乎是揭露矛盾的好方法，但它们被别有用心阴谋家滥用了。

Dr. George Hatem, now known to the Chinese people as Ma Hai-De, came from the United States to live in China 40 years ago. Now he is the member of the 5th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. At a session of the conference, he discussed with other members the issue of the Four Bigs. He explained why he and other members were for the deletion of the Four Bigs from the Constitution.

乔治·海德姆医生，现在被中国人称为马海德，40年前从美国来到中国生活。现在他是第五届中国政治协商会议的委员。在一次会议上，他与其他委员讨论了“四大”的问题。他解释了为什么他和其他委员赞成从宪法中删除“四大”。

The deleting of this clause from the Constitution relating to the big-character posters was discussed very frankly, very strongly and very vividly. People spoke of their own experiences and of the harm that these things did. They spoke of the effect that big-character posters had on society, on the political life, on the work, and the country at that time.

从宪法中删除与大字报相关的这一条款的议题，讨论得非常坦率、非常激烈、也非常生动。人们谈论了自己的经历，谈论了这些东西造成的伤害。他们谈到了当时大字报对社会、对政治生活、对工作和对国家的影响。

One of the main reasons was that big-character posters were an irresponsible form of attacking people, where the writer of the poster could not be held responsible either for the effects of the poster or for the crime of libel, truth and false accusations that could be put up against the individual. So people who do not know the true facts can become misdirected in their efforts and cause a disruption on the basis of falsehood.

其中一个主要原因是，大字报是一种不负责任的攻击人的方式，海报的作者既不用对海报的影响负责，也不用对可能针对个人的诽谤、真假指控等罪行负责。因此，不了解真相的人们可能会被误导，并在虚假信息的基础上造成混乱。

This creates a tremendous amount of suffering and chaos in the country. Dr. Ma also explained why it was wrong to think that the deletion of the Four Bigs will hamper democracy.

这给国家带来了巨大的痛苦和混乱。马医生还解释了为什么认为删除“四大”会妨碍民主是错误的。

Some people think that the deletion of this clause will stop and hinder democracy. This is a complete misunderstanding of the situation. On the contrary, deleting this clause guarantees democracy where people have the right to raise opinions and people have a right to debate against those opinions. At the present time, in China, there is a great expansion of democracy in various forms, reviving the early spirit of national democracy, where there is a very common,



complex and full expression both in the media, in meetings, in your own organization, in the various bodies like the youth, the trade union, the women's organization, and various other methods of giving the people an opportunity to express their opinion freely and without hindrance.

有些人认为删除这一条款会阻止和妨碍民主。这是对情况的完全误解。恰恰相反，删除这一条款保障了民主，人们有权提出意见，也有权对这些意见进行辩论。目前在中国，民主正以各种形式得到极大的扩展，恢复了早期国家民主的精神，在媒体、会议、你自己的组织、青年、工会、妇女组织等各种机构中，都有非常普遍、复杂和充分的表达，以及其他各种方式让人民有机会自由无阻地表达自己的意见。

And the same applies on a national scale, in which the National People's Congress, which consists of delegates elected from all over the country, meet together at the center and discuss state affairs. And in the same way, the people who have no representation in the National People's Congress as delegates also have the possibility of being represented through other bodies, one of them being the People's Political Consultative Conference.

这同样适用于全国范围，由全国各地选出的代表组成的全国人民代表大会，在中央聚集一堂，讨论国家大事。同样地，那些在全国人民代表大会中没有代表的人，也有可能通过其他机构得到代表，其中之一就是人民政治协商会议。

And then in addition to this, a number of electoral laws have been passed which help to guarantee the democratic process. We have the criminal law, the criminal procedure law. We have the law of election of delegates and representatives and the election of local governments through ballots. All these are expressions of extended democracy, and the obstacle to such democracy were the four bigs, including the big-character posters and other things.

除此之外，还通过了一系列选举法，以帮助保障民主进程。我们有刑法、刑事诉讼法。我们有选举代表和议员的法律，以及通过投票选举地方政府的法律。所有这些都是扩大民主的表现，而这种民主的障碍就是“四大”，包括大字报和其他东西。

For example, the Democracy Wall was popular a few years ago. But posters on a wall could in no way be an expression of the whole Chinese people's diverse views and ideals and suggestions and criticisms. to represent the whole country. As it turned out, it was only a forum for attacking and falsifying many irresponsible opinions.

例如，几年前的“民主墙”很流行。但是墙上的海报绝不能代表全体中国人民多样化的观点、理想、建议和批评，无法代表整个国家。事实证明，它只是一个攻击和捏造许多不负责任言论的论坛。

While there are legitimate problems that were raised on the Democracy Wall, there are many other ways of expressing those opinions, and those opinions are being expressed at present in many various ways.

虽然民主墙上提出了一些合理的问题，但还有许多其他方式来表达这些意见，而且目前这些意见正以多种多样的方式被表达出来。

And there are other ways to improve democracy. Criticism and self-criticism could be carried out at all kinds of meetings within the party, or in the press, or on the wall posters of one's workplace. People can speak their different opinions. If they have complaints about leaders or

leading bodies, they can directly criticize them. They can also present their complaints to the party central committee or the state council.

还有其他改善民主的方式。批评和自我批评可以在党内的各种会议上、报刊上，或者在自己工作单位的墙报上进行。人们可以发表不同的意见。如果他们对领导或领导机构有意见，可以直接批评他们。他们也可以向党中央委员会或国务院提出申诉。

Therefore, the deletion of the four bigs doesn't mean that the people will have nowhere to voice their opinions or complaints. Of course, there are still obstacles to democracy rooted in China's feudal legacy. There is still much work to be done to strengthen and to set up socialist democracy.

因此，删除“四大”并不意味着人民将无处发表意见或申诉。当然，植根于中国封建传统的民主障碍依然存在。要加强和建立社会主义民主，还有很多工作要做。

Some people say, since the four bigs are already in the Constitution, we should just leave them there. Dr. Ma has seen it another way. I'm very much in favor of deleting this from the Constitution because its deletion can only lead to stability and unity. But if it's preserved as a part of the Constitution, I think it could again lead to chaos and at the same time present an opportunity for opportunists and evil and bad-intentioned people like the Gang of Four to take advantage again of the people to destroy what is being built up in China.

有人说，既然“四大”已经在宪法里了，就让它们留在那儿吧。马医生有不同的看法。“我非常赞成从宪法中删除这一条，因为删除它才能带来稳定和团结。但如果它作为宪法的一部分被保留下来，我认为它可能会再次导致混乱，同时为机会主义者、心怀叵测的坏人以及像‘四人帮’那样的人提供机会，再次利用人民来破坏中国正在建设的一切。”

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